

How Die Burger Newspaper developed from print to digital within a century



On the 18th of December 1914 in a Victorian style house named Heemstede, sixteen South African citizens established De Nationale Pers Beperkt better known as Naspers and Media24 today. This leads to the creating of the first edition of De Burger Newspaper on the 26th of July 1915.

On the 12th of May 1915 De Nationale Pers Beperkt in Cape Town was registered under the Maatschappijenwet of 1892. The “Akte van Oprichting” were compiled at 22 Wale Street and Keeromstraat 30 became Naspers’ first address. Die Burger Newspaper was since its origin on 26 July 1915 a non profitable company. In 1928 the distribution of dividends became a reality. Willie Hofmeyr managed Naspers and established Santam and Sanlam in 1918

Today Media24 News publishes more than 90 titles and about 294,6 Million newspapers annually. The weekly urban Newspapers have a strong market penetration and a circulation of about 974 000 per week, while the community newspapers’ circulation amounts to about 2 million a week. Naspers currently have 22031976 unique browsers over 90 newspapers and 60 magazines.

Paul Jones, circulation manager confirms that Die Burger currently supply newspaper copies to 95 libraries in the WC and EC. We also working with the SBA we annually send 60,000 newspapers to 209 schools in the Western Cape. Our “ Leer en Presteer” appendix has recently ended in the Eastern Cape and we have distributed 24,000 newspapers to schools in the Eastern Cape .

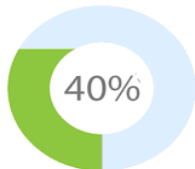
Preservation

Each month the original copies of Die Burger were combined into bundles and covered with hard covers by the National Library of Southern Africa in Cape Town. Every page got captured and stored into a microfilm. Since 1915 these bundles, microfilms and images were filed in Die Burger Library for reference purposes. Microfilms and bundles were also stored into the National Library of Southern Africa for research purpose by mostly South African citizens. Die Burger Library closed their doors at 2001 when the digital era created new demands of the new media consumer. All content got stored into carbon boxes at the National Library of South Africa within a couple of weeks. In 2009 all the content got scanned by First Coast technologies and within a year a Digital Archive of all Die Burger’s content except for the image negatives was available to the Media house. An indexing

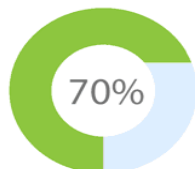
process was assigned to the ex-librarian to enable all journalists to find images on the metadata which are recovered from information plotted at the back of the images by the photographer. The collection consists of more than a million black and white historical images as well as all of Die Burger Newspaper editions from 1915 to 2008.

Question

How much does it really cost me in paper waste?



Of staff's time wasted searching information locked in email, shared hard discs, documents and filing cabinets



Of knowledge walks out the front door in your employees' possession

61

Trips per week - the average office worker makes to fax, copier and printer



It takes one employee to maintain twelve filing cabinets

1 000 000 000's of paper documents permanently stored by business and government agencies



10 Minutes - time to retrieve and re-file one paper document.

18 Minutes - average search time for that paper document

10 000 - 12 000 documents held in a 4 drawer cabinet cost

R100 000



9 - 11 average times document passes through a copier

\$ R1 000

The cost of each mis-filed document

\$ R2 000

The cost of each lost document

\$ R3 000

The average floor rental per cabinet

67% of data loss is due to user blunders; 30 times more menacing than virus caused memory loss



70% of businesses would fail in three weeks if documents were lost in fire or flood

50% of office staff's time is spent handling a paper documents or data/entry

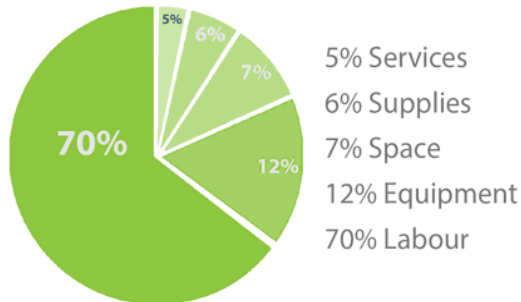
100% the increase in average offices' paper consumption every three years

50% of all projects are known to run behind the schedule



Days a year are lost by managers searching or waiting on mis-filed, mis-labeled, untracked or "lost" documents

Paper Costs as percentage of operational costs:



20 hours, the average staff member's backlog in paperwork

3-5 % of all organisation's files go missing or misplaced

92% of information stored in manilla folders

80% of technical data on paper and microfilm

Old business meets a new era

What this signals is that the longstanding business model of the media is breaking up. That process is due to the digitalisation of the media, which has untied the link between content and particular physical formats. It is all data now, and it can be played out (even converted – eg. from text to audio) in full or in part, and upon numerous platforms. The traditional industry entailed a horizontal integration of processes largely under the control of each single media company. For instance, a newspaper would own most of its information gathering operation, its editing and packaging processes, its dissemination operation, and even a loyal audience.

- In June 2001 Die Burger multimedia created a special page on the eclipse
- In 2004 all subscribers of Die Burger got free access to a new e-newspaper. All content were available and the subscribers got the opportunity to interact with some of the content such as competitions, crosswords and reading newsletters
- Sport programs got linked to websites where online readers can stay informed until the end of the event

On the second of February 2011, The Australian media mogul, Rupert Murdoch announced the world's first paperless newspaper, The Daily in New York and could only be viewed on an Apple Ipad.

KIK

Since Die Burger launched the “Koerant in die Klaskamer” , as “Newspaper within the classroom” project in 1995, the Afrikaans newspapers has become a great tool for African Education. The project focused on outcomes-based teaching skills of learners in problem solving teamwork management of activities and skills of learners. The Curriculum of 2005 placed emphasis on integrated teaching. As the newspaper’s use of language is from the top shelf, pupils are encouraged to read the newspaper on a daily basis and by assigning tasks, their communication skills improved. Most of the history and geography tasks are based on natural disasters and political events of which all articles an images were published. At a leadership course I was approached by a few librarians, requesting re-prints of the old newspapers, as their only copies within the library was already torn.

Die Burger LAASTE UITGAWE

KAAPSTAD, MAANDAG, 19 DESEMBER 1960. BY DIE POSWEE AS NUUSBLAD GEREKOSTEERD PRYS 3d.

WOLRAAD WOLTEMADE SE HELDEDAAD. 'n Kopergravure van die heldedood aan die strand van Tafelbaai wat so lewendig deur die groot plantkundige Carl Thunberg in sy reisboek beskryf word.

VIR VERSAMELAARS

Thunberg Vertel die Verhaal van Wolraad Woltemade

CARL THUNBERG, M.D., ridder van die Orde van Vasa, hoogleraar in die plantkunde aan die Universiteit van Uppsala, lid van verskeie akademiese en wetenskaplike verenigings — beide in Swede en in ander lande — het sy opleiding in Uppsala ontvang. Nadat hy die Kohreanase Pensioen vir reis verwerf het, het hy baie Europese lande besoek, veral om sy kennis van die plantkunde uit te brei.

Gedurende sy reis het hy die beroemde botanis prof. Burmann ontmoet, deur wie se bemiddeling	(1771) Vol. IV, containing Travels in the Empire of Japan, and in the Islands of Java and Ceylon, together with	Maart 1773 in Tafelbaai aangekom. Onderweg is sewentig matrose oorkelde en daar was al stiek mensse
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We have no more media in the classroom. Die Beeld newspaper still have KIK as a circulation project. Our plan is to load all the schools in South Africa on the WeCan24 platform. Each school will be responsible for his own news, and whether they want to use it or not. We should please not yet a platform to create, we are now working to group together all projects and it will be 100 % by the strategy . We'll have to see how we can use the OnsKan24 brand and expand to support this goal .

Please drop until after phase one at www.wecan24.co.za and looking just as Media24 school , it should keep you a better idea . We are now almost two months old so there are many opportunities

Value of digital archives

Scholars constantly need content for assignments – old archived newspapers, low res images – books got written but not updated regularly – latest news extracts images make the assignments an interesting read.

The higher grade syllabus contain

Agricultural schools made use of the price tables in the Business section to update their marketing statistics. Die Burger published a weekly rubric called Kleinvee-wenke. Though I did not have any background knowledge of raising sheep, I used the content to raise three lambs which was rejected by the ewe.

Weekly Newspaper schedules are filled with loads of extra information to inform and inspire the readers. It serves as a food and fashion guide(Leef) travel guide(Buite-Burger) school guide(eksamenbylae en Jip)

Media 24 currently host an online Platform for e-news, the files all have Digital rights which originated at the Publisher – DRM free...no Copy or Print allowed...can type over in own words for assignment. Platform for scholars, students

The rights management of digital objects involves various levels of application techniques and standards which are more complex than physical ones. This study combines the advantages of both tethered and untethered models to manage the digital rights of historical newspapers. It not only simplifies the management system, but also guarantees the rights when users use different platforms to present these digital objects.

Why removing DRM protection from magazines and newspapers from Kindle Store

As the former CEO of a large software company (back in the 80s and early 90s) copy protection was always a major issue for us. Originally we put copy protection on all our software and ended up in the usual battle to stay ahead of the hackers. Eventually, we decided to drop copy protection entirely (with one exception...). The result - sales went up noticeably! The one exception was the Italian version of our software. It turned out that the Italian government itself was buying one copy of our software and then making and distributing illegal copies to all of their agencies!

The decision stays with the publisher.

<https://www.free-ebooks.net/category/mathematics-textbooks/5>

Copyright laws on Newspapers and magazines

In this digital age, copyright law becomes even more important to understand. Yet will it be around for much longer when the global nature of the Internet makes it impossible to enforce?

The popularity of the Internet, along with advances in digital imaging and desktop publishing, has raised many issues among writers, artists and photographers. Appropriation of intellectual property by pirates can now be done with ease and anonymity. A wealth of information and images abound on the Internet that can be copied with a keystroke onto a hard drive. From there the use of purloined property is limited only by the imagination. Image manipulation software makes it easy to modify an image obtained from another's website. And desktop publishing software makes it possible to take the product of another's research and use it in a newsletter, magazine article or website in a matter of seconds.

Much of this "borrowing" may be a matter of ignorance about copyright law. However, other cases are deliberate, for as the amount of information available on the Internet and in print increases, the chances of getting caught shrink. It becomes impossible for anyone to effectively police all of the publications and websites around the world. Nonetheless, knowledge of the law can protect you and your work to some extent. It can also help keep you out of legal trouble by updating you about the rights artists and writers have over the use of their materials--if and when you are tempted to use something you did not create.

In the discussion that follows please remember this article is not legal advice, but merely attempts to share the authors' research. No legal advice is intended or inferred. In this area of law--which has more interpretations than the Bible--consult a lawyer versed in copyright law if you have specific questions. There are even copyright lawyers who specialize in Internet issues. If you cannot afford one, consider joining one of the many guilds and unions for writers, artists and photographers. Many of these provide access to legal services at reduced rates as part of their membership services. Also, look for one of the Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts organizations in your area. Participating lawyers in these organizations provide legal advice for very reasonable cost.

Here is a basic overview of copyright law, especially as it pertains to artists and photographers. We can't go into all of the issues in this article, but later we will tell you how to go about getting more information.

Under the provisions of the revised copyright law, a photographer owns all rights to his pictures at the moment of creation. That means he and he alone owns the right to sell, use, distribute, copy, publish, alter or destroy his work of art. **If you are a photographer, this ownership begins the moment you click the shutter. It continues throughout the life of the artist and 50 years after his or her death.** In order to insure you have all the rights the law provides, as well as access to all the legal remedies available, you should have a copyright notice put on all of your published works. "Publication" means not only published in the sense of inclusion in a printed book or magazine, but also distribution via public sale, display with intent to sell (as in a gallery), and the rental, lease or loan of the work. And now, with the Internet, publication includes use on a page.

An exception to the ownership just described occurs if the work was done as work for hire. This is the case when a photographer or other artist signs a contract to produce a work or works for a fee. In this contract "work for hire" is specifically noted. The artist or photographer relinquishes all rights to his or her work. Those rights are assigned to the client. In other words, your client--not you--owns the copyright. This transfer of rights has been the source of much controversy and many legal battles. Be very careful when reading your contracts to be sure you are not giving up your rights to your work. Copyrights for work for hire continue for 100 years past the date of publication.

It should be noted that just because you own the rights to your work, this does not mean you have the rights to use your work. Issues such as model releases, invasion of privacy, intended use, etc. all play a part in whether you may safely publish or sell your work. Someone can stop you from using your photograph of them, for example, if they feel you have invaded their privacy or shown them in a bad light.

The copyright notice should take the form of:

©1980 Your Name. All rights reserved. or,

©Your Name 1980. All rights reserved.

This notice serves the purpose of declaring the work is copyrighted and is not in the public domain. The copyright should be affixed to each and every picture. You should also include the phrase "All Rights Reserved" after the notice. This may offer you some protection in the international arena. But what about when the picture is published in a magazine? Often the photograph is printed without the copyright notice. Have you lost your copyright? No. As long as the magazine is copyrighted, you are protected, although you may want to secure a letter from the publication stating you retain copyrights. It is also permissible for the publications to list your copyright at the end of an article in which the photograph appears. You will find such copyright notations in Apogee Photo Magazine. In our articles and gallery, we locate the photographer's copyright at the end of the page in which it appears. The photographer retains all rights.

The next step is to register your copyright with the Copyright Office. This must be done in order to take legal action and seek damages and compensation. This does not mean that should you discover someone is using an image without your permission, you cannot go to court and make them stop. Most legal experts agree that you can register the copyright even after you have discovered the misuse of your work and take the case to court, but you will not be entitled to damages or compensation.

If you have discovered unauthorized use of your work and have yet to register it, please contact a lawyer to find out what remedies you might have in your particular case and what you need to do. Sometimes a simple letter may be all you need. If you are a visual artist, you will need the form VA. The [copyright office has a website](#) where you can download forms, obtain more information, correspond directly with the Copyright Office and link to other sites related to copyright issues.

What if you take hundreds of photos a year? Do you have to register each and every one individually? Thankfully, no. Many photographers will register their images on contact sheets, microfilm, strips of movie film, even videos. The catch is that the group of pictures must be thematically related and be titled, as in "Paris," "the Grand Canyon." However, the title "Photographs by your name, taken in 1997" is also acceptable.

There are currently plans to simplify the registration process, by allowing photographers to register their images with just a written description and dates of the images, in lieu of copies of actual images. The implementation of this plan has been halted temporarily by pressure from opponents of the plan. Critics include photofinishers who fear a flurry of infringement claims, even for innocent infringements. We will have to wait until next year to learn what decision is made.

Fair Use, Derivative Use and Public Domain:

These three phrases generate constant questions to legal experts. In the Copyright law, provision was made for specific uses of copyrighted work where permission to use is not required, and the copyright holder cannot sue for unauthorized use. This is called "fair use." Specifically, these uses are: teaching, criticism, review, news, parody and satire. Many people have interpreted fair use to mean "as long as you don't sell it, you can copy it." ***This is not true.*** Even among teachers there is a tendency to play fast and loose with the concept of fair use, copying anything they think may help in teaching their courses, yet there may be conditions even in these cases, such as whether or not the organization for which the teacher works is non-profit or non-commercial.

The copyright law says the creator of a derivative work can apply for copyright protection. A derivative work is one which is based on one or more pre-existing works. For example, suppose someone created a painting from your photograph. Or perhaps you recreated a Maxfield Parish illustration via your camera and computer. These are examples of derivatives. However, a derivative is only copyrightable if it was created

with the permission of the original copyright holder(s). Without permission, the reproduction may be a copyright infringement. But just how far can you "borrow" before you've crossed that legal border? Suppose you used only a part of someone else's work or merely the "idea?" The common technique for determining the acceptability of this is called "the man on the street test." If you place the new work next to the old one, would the average, reasonable person without art background say the two pictures are mostly the same? If so, the newer work may be an infringement.

Does this mean I can't look at other photographers for inspiration? No, but you must be careful you make the distinction between drawing inspiration from an artist or actually imitating the artist's particular artistic expression.

After fifty years following an artist death, the work goes into the public domain. Does that mean you can copy or borrow freely from these works? Generally the answer is yes. But there are conditions. If you are using a photograph of a work, you may not be able to incorporate this photograph into your work, because the photograph may be copyrighted. This is the case with many museums who limit the photographing of their collected works to staff photographers. All published photographs of the work may be copyrighted by the museum, and therefore not useable. In this case, you may only use the work if you took the photo yourself or had written permission from the museum.

You may have seen the many CD-ROM packages which offer royalty-free images. These have further complicated the situation. In the case of images of public domain works, you need to be sure the CD makers truly do have the right to offer these images. If they do, then they probably hold the copyright for the scanned images on the CD. Make sure they are allowing you to use them freely. If they're offering images of present day artists, make sure they have the rights to those images as well. If not, and you use a questionable image, both you and the CD manufacturer could be liable. The legal experts suggest you read the rights granted to you carefully. If you plan to use these images for commercial use, make sure you call the company and document your rights in writing.

What is the future? There are many pessimists out there. There are many who hold there is no intrinsic value to intellectual property, and the control over the use of one's ideas constitutes control over other people's lives. These people actively work for the abolition of copyrights in general. As a practical matter, one wonders how copyright law can be enforceable in the age of e-mail, the Internet and faxes. There is simply no way to police the situation, especially in view of the fact that the Internet itself is a global phenomenon and not always governed by US laws. Granted, there are International copyright agreements, but what are you really going to do if someone from Slovenia decides to copy your work?

Presently, the Commerce Department has taken on the task of shoring up the problems with the present copyright law in the US. Recommendations include making it a crime to alter copyright information or to remove it altogether, which can be done all too easily with digitized images. There will also be recognition of the fact that electronic transmission of a work can constitute both publication and copying, and that the rights of distribution, even by such transmission, rest solely with the copyright holder. We can only wait to see how this difficulty will shake out, and what--if anything--can be done to prevent the whole issue of copyrights becoming a relic of the past.

We have attempted to briefly outline some of the issues concerning copyright. For more information check out the [The United States Copyright Office](#), as discussed in this article, where you can download forms and instructions and correspond with copyright officials.

Network 24







The latest development of Media 24 are the platform Network 24 from where citizens from all over the world can read the headlines of news in Newspapers and Magazines and can share their comments. For all Images the Foto24 website was created from where citizens can order all images

published. Gallo Images are our mirror to the world from where famous authors can reach out to us to complete successful published works.

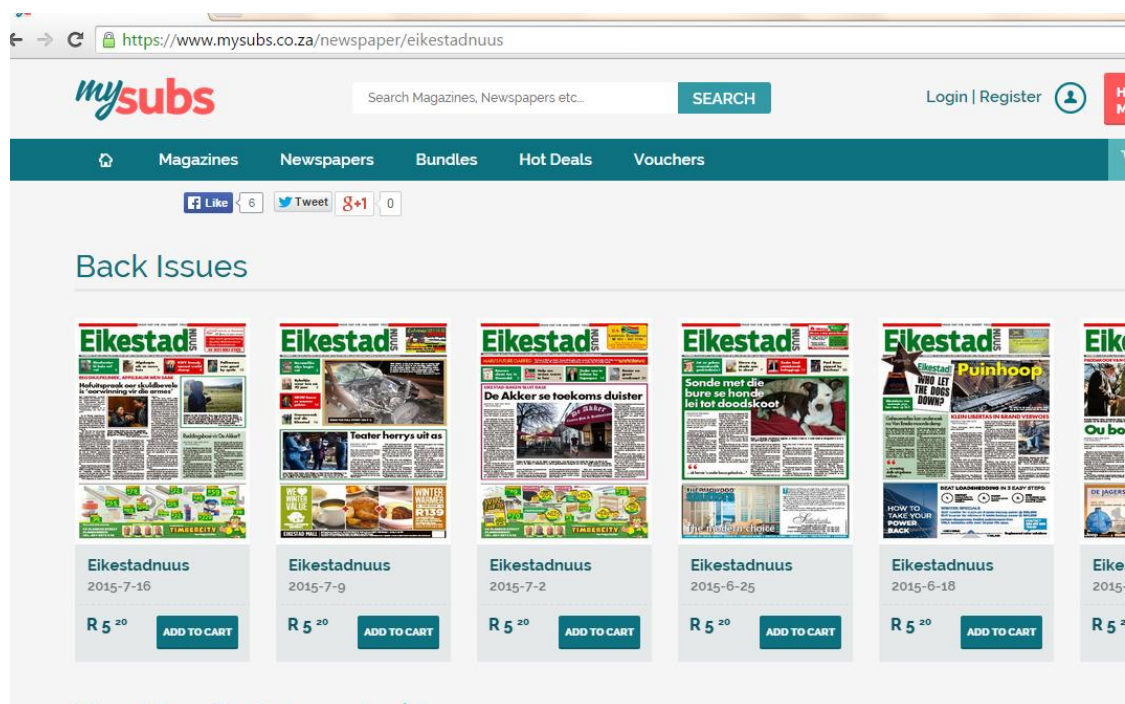
Die Burger Image Collection

The Media24 group are currently selling the newspaper content on request by customers, mostly publishers and commercial printers. The content are copyrighted and only appears on the website once it are sold

"Chris Barnard" (104 results)

			
			
000004108.jpg Gallo Images Rights Managed (RM) - Non Exclusive	000007357.jpg Gallo Images Rights Managed (RM) - Non Exclusive	000042791.jpg Gallo Images Rights Managed (RM) - Non Exclusive	000042792.jpg Gallo Images Rights Managed (RM) - Non Exclusive

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A platform for e-magazines and e-books were created from where any reader across the world can buy their own copy for reading and reference purposes. The files are DRM protected . Magazine bundle Youth on MySubs , contain magazines, e.g. Drum, You Exams Help, Huisgenoot Eksamenhulp, Huisgenoot Skooltake, You School Projects, Computer active, Edu News primary schools.

A platform for e-magazines and e-books were created from where any reader across the world can buy their own copy for reading and reference purposes. The files are DRM protected . Magazine bundle Youth on MySubs , contain magazines, e.g. Drum, You Exams Help, Huisgenoot Eksamenhulp, Huisgenoot Skooltake, You School Projects, Computer active, Edu News primary schools. Once the client buy the magazine, it is placed into a library from where it can be retrieved any time

Question: How much will it cost us to host the historical South African Newspapers on MySubs and will it be possible ? Answer: To host these newspapers will probably not make financial sense for THEM – we will charge R1000 per newspaper to load it onto MySubs, plus a storage fee as well as charge 30% on all sales. It can be done, but will probably not be worth their while. The other option, to integrate with another website and link through from MySubs will require development work and will most probably not make financial sense for US. So at this point doesn't look like MySubs will be a viable option for them

Online newsmarket

The Afrikaans papers Rapport (the highest at 51.5% decline), Beeld and Die Burger top our table of biggest losers over 10 years followed by The Star and City Press. When it comes to magazines, Finweek (at 69.7%), Men's Health, Cosmopolitan, Fairlady and True Love show the biggest sales decreases.

Are the Afrikaans papers perhaps victims of their own transformation here, I wonder, from National party mouthpieces to liberal, outward-looking titles? Is it possible that their readers have also become outward-looking and, in moving fast to digital (because it is a monied audience), they have also moved on from being loyal readers of the Afrikaans print titles. It is worth noting that Netwerk24, the Afrikaans news website for all the Media24 Afrikaans papers, is a profitable paywall operation.

The only title among all the newspapers and magazines to rise over 10 years is Drum – from 67 000 circulation 10 years ago to 113000 today – an increase of 68%

The evolution of online newspapers

As early as in 1993, newspaper executives started to assess the consequences of the Internet. Some viewed its diffusion as a threat to their industry, while others primarily saw the opportunities associated with this new technology. Addressing this mixed picture, the Newspaper Society, one of the world's largest publisher associations, formed a steering group that was granted considerable research funding from a levy on members. While the resulting reports indeed highlighted threats, they also forecasted significant opportunities for the newspaper industry. In particular, the expertise and trusted brands of newspapers, typically built over decades, were seen as advantages over other media going online (Beamish, 1998).

An online newspaper is created by the convergence of the newspaper and the Internet. As Chyi and Sylvie (2001) describe “technologically, the Internet enables online newspapers to seek a world-wide market. Practically, most online newspapers are owned by their print counterparts, which also serve as online editions’ primary content providers” (p. 232).



The Naspers Time Frame of published works

1915 – 1920

Landbouweekblad (now called Landbouweekblad) launched in Bloemfontein, 1919 | The company published its first English book, Republicans and Sinners by CJ Langenhoven, 1919 | De Burger Boekhandel and De Burger Leeskring were established and would become the foundation of book publishing, 1918 | Het Volksblad was acquired and changed to Die Volksblad (now called Volksblad), 1917 | De Huisgenoot (now called Huisgenoot) was first published, 1916 | De Burger (now called Die Burger) was first published, 1915 | Nasionale Pers was established, 1915.

1920 – 1930

Die Volksblad became a daily newspaper having been a weekly, 1925 | The company published its first book in an indigenous language, isiXhosa, 1922

1930 – 1940

Oosterlig, the daily Eastern Cape newspaper was launched, 1937

1940 – 1950

SARIE magazine was launched, 1949

1950 – 1960

Tafelberg Uitgewers was acquired, 1959 | Nasionale Boekhandel was founded, 1950

1960 – 1970

The first Sunday paper, Die Beeld, is published, 1965 | FAIRLADY was established as the first commercial English title in the group under the editorship of Jane Raphaely, 1965 | Nasou, the publisher of educational books, established, 1963

1970 – 1980

Leserskring, the Afrikaans book club, was established, 1979; Human & Rousseau publishers was acquired, 1978 | Beeld published its first daily issue, 1974 | Via Afrika, an educational publisher, was established, 1970 | Sunday newspapers Beeld and Dagbreek amalgamated to become Rapport, 1970

1980 – 1990

Leisure Hour (now Leisure Books) was established, 1982 | City Press and the two magazines Drum and True Love (& Family as it was still known), were acquired, 1984 | Finansies & Tegniek, the Afrikaans financial magazine, was launched, 1985 | The company took over JL Van Schaik Publishers and Van Schaik Boekhandel was established the next year, 1986 | YOU magazine launched after market research showed ‘there is an opportunity for an English Huisgenoot’, 1987

1990 – 2000

News24 launched, soon becoming the premium online news source in South Africa, 1998 | Media24 was the founding sponsor of the Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees (KKNK), 1995 | The Eastern Cape newspaper Oosterlig was incorporated into Die Burger, 1993 | Jonathan Ball Publishers, the leading publisher and distributor of English books in South Africa, was acquired, 1991

2001 – 2010

City Press celebrated its 25th anniversary, 2008 | Media24 increased its interest in Paarl Media Holdings to 94,7%, 2007 | Son, a daily Afrikaans tabloid, launched, 2006 | 24.com was established following the merging of Media24’s digital division and MWEB Studios, 2006 | Welkom Yizani, Media24’s broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) scheme launched. It remains the biggest BEE share offer in the South African print media industry, 2006 | Daily Sun launched with a sangoma, who was also a reporter, making incantations and offering prayers to the ancestors, 2002 | On the Dot, Media24’s logistics and distribution division, is established, 2000 | Media24’s printing presses were reorganised into Paarl Media, 2000 | Media24 acquired a 74% interest in Soccer-Laduma, the biggest active football community in South Africa, 2000 | Media24 is established when Naspers organised and branded its news and print businesses under the Media24 umbrella, 2000

2010 – 2014

Netwerk24 launched bringing together outstanding content from Beeld, Die Burger, Volksblad and Rapport onto a single Afrikaans news site, 2014 | spree.co.za launched and quickly became the most popular e-fashion store in South Africa, 2013 | Prof Rachel Jafta was appointed as chair of Media24, 2013 | News24 launched Izindaba24, the first isiZulu news service in South Africa, 2012 | News24 launched MyNews24, the first news-focused user-generated content platform in South Africa, 2012 | The Natal Witness became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Media24, 2012 | Esmaré Weideman was appointed chief executive of Media24, 2011

References:

<http://www.netwerk24.com/>

<http://www.media24.com/>

<http://www.journalism.co.za/wp-content/uploads>

Copyright Law in the Digital Age by Michael Fulks

www.emeraldinsight.com

Die Burger Archive on Alchemy

<http://www.first-coast.com/paper-facts/>

<http://wecan24.co.za/#/landing>

MEDIA 24 – 2015

A collage of images. On the left is a photograph of a neurosurgeon in an operating room. To the right is a newspaper front page from 'Die Burger' with the headline 'Schalk se breinarts sterf in ongeluk' (Schalk's brain surgeon dies in an accident). Below the newspaper is a table of product prices for 'SKAAPLAND' and 'RUMP SIRLOIN'. The table lists various cuts of meat and their prices in South African Rand (R).

Product	Price
SKAAPLAND	
Wool	R39
Wool	R36
Wool	R59
Wool	R39
Wool	R39
Wool	R89
Wool	R39
Wool	R23
Wool	R24
Wool	R69
Wool	R32

The End

